

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.)

Vol. XLII

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No. 42

## "Job Freeze" in S.F. Bay Area

Marking the first action of its kind in the nation, and affecting ten counties of the Bay area, a "rationing" of workers went into effect at midnight last Sunday.

The order was issued by James P. Blaisdell, State War Manpower Commission Director, and was recommended jointly by the Northern California Labor-Management Committee and the Manpower Priorities Committee.

### Labor Representation

Representing American Federation of Labor unions on the committee were John F. Shelley and John A. O'Connell, president and secretary, respectively, of the San Francisco Labor Council; Al T. Wynn, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, and Charles W. Real, secretary of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 70 in Oakland, and who also is a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor. The C.I.O. unions were represented by Carl Brandt, Maurice Travis, Paul Schnur and Paul Heide.

### Summary of Order

Briefly, the order provides for temporary "ceilings" being placed on all employment in the area mentioned, applying also to government offices.

The highest number of employees on the payroll of an establishment employing more than fifty employees on any one day during the month of October, 1943, constitutes the ceiling for total employed personnel. When the number of employees falls below that ceiling the firm may hire women only as replacements.

### In Smaller Plants

For firms having less than fifty workers on their payroll, the highest number of persons employed on any one day in October, 1943, constitutes the ceiling, but they may hire men or women as replacements.

Workers may not transfer employment without a War Manpower Clearance and Specific Referral, which will be furnished by the U. S. Employment Service on the basis of priorities of manpower need as fixed by the area Federal Production Urgency Committee and the Manpower Priorities Committee.

### Provision for Adjustments

There are various regulations established for making changes in the "ceilings." On page three of this issue will be found an official statement from the Labor-Management Committee, and wherein it is stated that further information on details can be had from the U. S. Employment Service Office, 153 Kearny street.

Some confusion and misunderstanding have developed during the week following the issuance of the order, the terms of which are new not only in the area affected but unknown in the history of the nation.

### "War Jobs Come First"

The order is declared to have been made necessary, for one reason, because of conditions arising through "pirating" of workers by employers and also by workers taking advantage of that condition to transfer from one plant to another, the two thus decreasing the smooth working and efficiency of the "war machine" as a whole—so vital at this time. As stated by the committee: "The number of job openings for

new employment will be less than before. The choice of jobs must be limited in order to provide more workers for the war jobs that must be done first. And these jobs have got to be done in the order of their importance as determined by the high command, both military and civilian."

### Co-operation Is Necessary

That innumerable situations will arise requiring modification and adjustment under the order, the committee has no doubt, but feels sure that with co-operation on the part of all concerned these situations will be handled under the general provisions of the order. In fact, less than twenty-four hours after the order had been issued it was found to be imperative to increase the employment ceilings of numerous plants and firms in the affected area. Director Blaisdell stated that "these ceilings have been raised temporarily until such time as permanent ceilings are set for the individual firms within each category."

## Questions in Probe of Living Costs

Here are the questions decided upon for investigation by the five-man committee appointed by the President to inquire into the cost of living and the methods of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in compiling its index on the subject:

1. What is the cost of living now (October, 1943) and how does it compare with (a) January, 1941; (b) May, 1942; (c) September, 1942?
2. How is the official Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index figure arrived at?
3. Should there be any changes made in the present method of securing or computing the figures? (This question will include the methods of collecting data and the choice of component parts of the index.)
4. What, if any, concrete suggestions should be made for improving the index?

Although all are members of the National War Labor Board, the committee is operating as an independent body and will make its report direct to the President.

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, who has led the fight against inflated living costs, is the American Federation of Labor member on the investigating committee.

### UNION WINS SWIFT PLANT

By an 8-to-1 majority, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (A.F.L.) have won bargaining rights in the Waterloo, Iowa, plant of Swift & Co., which is engaged mainly in poultry dressing and egg processing.

### RULING ON CHRISTMAS BONUSES

The Treasury has made announcement of how Christmas bonuses may be paid by business concerns without formal approval under salary standardization regulations. General effect of the announcement is to give blanket authority, with certain limitations, for employers to declare any future bonuses that do not exceed amounts paid in the 1941-42 period.

## President Green's Letter Protesting Statements by Seven Members of W.L.B.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor last Friday sent a letter to Chairman William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board protesting against the statements made by three public members of the board and the four industry members in a press release published November 12.

"Such statements as these," President Green declared, "make it increasingly difficult for labor to participate in the work of the National War Labor Board." The text of his letter follows:

### Text of Letter

"You and two of your associate public members of the National War Labor Board and the industry members of said board have increased the growing lack of confidence which has been shown by labor and its friends in the policies pursued by the board in its fairness and its decisions, through the opinions you have expressed in certain paragraphs which are included in a press statement issued November 12. I protest against these statements. They are unjustifiable. You and your associates have rendered a great disservice to labor and to the public through the publication of said expressed opinions.

"A paragraph approved by you and two public members of the National War Labor Board reads as follows: 'The weeks which lie ahead will be a crucial period for organized labor. Legislative sanctions more thoroughgoing than now exist may be required unless organized labor itself demonstrates from now on its determination to accept the bitter with the sweet, and to comply with the orderly processes of government which have been set up to cope with war-time conditions.'

"This paragraph must be interpreted as an indictment of labor, because it states, through implication at least, that it has failed in the discharge of its duty and for that reason compulsory legislation more thoroughgoing than now exists may be required in order to compel labor to comply with the orderly processes of government which have been set up to cope with war conditions.

### "More Bitter Than Sweet"

"Labor understood quite thoroughly when it agreed to the creation of the National War Labor Board that through its decisions it would be required 'to accept the bitter with the sweet.' The facts are that labor has accepted more bitter than sweet. It accepted the principle of wage stabilization notwithstanding an increase in the cost of living and notwithstanding that Congress directed that prices should be stabilized as of September 15, 1942. The contrast between stabilized wages and soaring prices is glaringly disappointing.

"In the light of this statement, how can you and your associate public members of the National War Labor Board expect labor to continue to participate in the work of your board with a feeling of trust and confidence in its integrity, its fairness, and its obligation to give labor a square deal?

"The public members of the National War Labor Board are presumed to be impartial between employers and employees—free from bias and partiality as between employers and employees—serving as a balancing influence in the settlement of controversies

(Continued on Page Two)

## Your War Chest Donation Aids Home and Foreign Relief



## U. S. Conciliation Service Establishes Office in San Francisco — Autonomy for Western States

Conciliation of labor disputes in the western part of the country will henceforth be conducted out of San Francisco. Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, in explaining the decentralization of the Service's West Coast region, effective November 15, also announced the appointment of Commissioner Ernest P. Marsh as the regional director, with headquarters at San Francisco. William P. Halloran has been appointed regional supervisor to assist Director Marsh.

### For Increased Efficiency

Autonomy of the far western region was made necessary, Dr. Steelman declared, because of increased demands upon the Conciliation Service by rapidly expanding industry on the West Coast. Decentralization will make for increased efficiency and more expeditious handling of cases.

The executive order creating the War Labor Board and the War Labor Disputes Act requires parties to a dispute which they are unable to resolve by direct

negotiations to notify the Conciliation Service. Heretofore it has been necessary for the parties to wire or phone to Washington, from where all assignments were made. Under the new set-up the thirty-eight commissioners working in the eleven western states will be made available through the San Francisco office.

### Branches in Four Cities

Conciliation Service offices will be maintained in Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles and Denver, with a main office at 533 Phelan building in San Francisco.

Commissioner Marsh, new regional director, with headquarters in San Francisco, has been a member of the Service since World War I. Until recently serving in the Portland office, he assumes his new post with years of practical experience in conciliation and arbitration. Mr. Halloran, from Anaconda, Mont., has been in San Francisco for the past year, serving as regional representative of the Conciliation Service at the War Labor Board.

## Information Center For Mobilizing War Workers

The newly opened wartime job information center in San Francisco will give women not previously employed all the answers concerning the places in which their individual skill may best serve the War Effort.

The information center is located at 166 O'Farrell street. The purpose is that of a mobilization headquarters for new workers. Staffed by expert counselors and representatives from various agencies involved, this center will supply information on jobs and job conditions, on training programs for unskilled workers, and on child care centers. Counseling and testing of individuals will be done by experienced specialists.

Need for immediate mobilization of all available women to take jobs is imperative, according to word issued by the local office of War Manpower. Hence all presently unemployed women are urged to apply for information at the O'Farrell street address.

Get Your Next

**SUIT**  
at

**Roos Bros.**

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## Wendell Phillips Appointed

Chairman Thomas F. Neblett of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board announced, last Friday, the approval of Wendell Phillips as a substitute member of the board. The new appointee is well known as an official of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union in San Francisco, one of the members of that union's delegation in the Labor Council, and a member of the Council's executive committee.

## Shipyards Reduce Accident Rates

The U. S. Maritime Commission reports a drop of 13½ per cent in the cumulative accident rate for its contract shipyards for the eight-month period ending in August.

Covering 79 yards, the report shows a continuing improvement which has reduced the accident rate from 37, the average for 1942, to 32 for the first eight months of 1943.

Fewest accidents were reported in the Great Lakes region (24), with the Atlantic region second (28.5), and the Pacific region third, with a rate of 34.9.

Best yard record during August was made by the Barnes Company, at Duluth, Minn., manned by A.F.L. workers. It had an accident rate of only 6.7. Other outstanding yards and their rates were: Walter Butler, at Superior, Wis., an A.F.L. yard (6.7); Globe Company, also of Superior, and A.F.L., 8.6. These three yards were the only ones with accident rates for the month under 10.

The Globe company had the lowest record for the first eight months of 1943, averaging 10.3. The Butler yard was second with an average of 11.1, while the Kaiser Richmond Yard No. 3 at Richmond, Calif., another A.F.L. yard, ranked third with 14.

### NOW IT'S SOUP "BRICKS"

Soup bricks are reported the latest development in compressed, dehydrated foods. They save 30 per cent on the shipping space taken up by powdered soups.

## Green Protests Statements By Seven W.L.B. Members

(Continued from Page One)

and conflicts which arise between employers and employees and taking sides with neither employer nor employee, but instead deciding controversies upon the basis of justice, facts and merit. How, therefore, in view of this presumption, could you and your associate public members of the National War Labor Board state almost directly, and through implication indirectly, that Congress enact legislation compelling labor to comply with the orderly processes of government which have been set up to cope with wartime conditions? I resent this suggestion on your part, and I protest against it.

### Industry Members' Action

"This attitude on the part of the public members of the Board was supported by the four representatives of industry when they, as members of the National War Labor Board, recommended directly to Congress 'to amend existing laws, in order to require responsibility of unions and to provide additional protection for workers, employers and the public against those who misuse the power presently permitted.'

### A Two-Edged Sword

"This recommendation is made not as employers representing their own employers' interests, but as employer members of the National War Labor Board representing industry as a whole thereon. These employer members of the National War Labor Board call for force and compulsion toward labor through the enactment of compulsory legislation. I am confident that they do not represent the sentiment of employers generally throughout the United States, for if they ask for forceful and compulsory legislation against labor, labor could ask in return for forceful and compulsory legislation against industry. I resent this statement made by the employer members of the National War Labor Board, and I protest against it.

### Increasingly Difficult Situation

"The American Federation of Labor has kept its pledge and promise, voluntarily made to the President of the United States when the National War Labor Board was created. It has co-operated fully with the National War Labor Board. The record it has made since the National War Labor Board was formed constitutes an answer to any charge to the contrary. However, statements such as these made by the National War Labor Board make it increasingly difficult for labor to participate in the work of the National War Labor Board as now constituted and to maintain confidence in the board and a firm belief that the principles of equal and exact justice will be reflected in its opinions."

### NOT A SUBJECT FOR NEGOTIATION

A Regional War Labor Board panel, this week, held that the question of a \$1000 a month limit on salaries of the Detroit Steel Products Company officials was not a proper subject for negotiation between the company and the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.).

### NO COFFEE RATIONING

The O.P.A. has not the slightest idea of rationing coffee again, General Manager Chester Bowles declares. His statement was intended to clear up confusion over stamps labeled "coffee" in ration book No. 4. Bowles said the books were printed before Agriculture reports.



**Watchmakers' Union**

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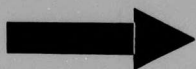


# FOR THE BAY AREA A FAIR DEAL IN WAR MANPOWER

Made right here at home by Authorized Representatives of Labor, Management and Government and officially promulgated by the War Manpower Commission, Northern California Area

## READ THIS NEW MANPOWER ORDER

It announces changes in  
which you have an interest



### How this affects you:

**If You Are a Worker Now Employed:** In order to leave your present job you must still obtain a War Manpower Clearance and Specific Referral.

You still have the right to quit, but the President of the United States asks you not to do so.

You still have the right to appeal if your clearance is denied.

You still get your Specific Job Referral through the U. S. Employment Service or other authorized referral agency.

**Here is the Only Difference:** THE NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS FOR NEW EMPLOYMENT WILL BE LESS THAN BEFORE. The choice of jobs must be limited in order to provide more workers for the war jobs that must be done first. And these jobs have got to be done in the order of their importance as determined by the high command, both military and civilian.

Every worker has a place in the War Manpower budget.

If you are already employed in essential work, your place, as President Roosevelt has said, is on your job.

**If You Are Not Now Employed:** You can get a job right away through the U. S. Employment Service or your local union, but you will be asked to accept jobs in the order of the priority as determined by the Manpower Priorities Committee.

**If You Are An Employer Included in this Order:** Your obligations in this effort to win the war in a shorter period of time is indicated by the conditions of the order printed on this page. Take immediate steps to comply. In this manner, you will be making a major contribution to the war effort in this very critical labor shortage area.

### LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

#### LABOR

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JOHN O'CONNELL, AFL  
PAUL SCHNUR, CIO  
MAURICE TRAVIS, CIO

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W. H. OLIVER  
RAY B. WISER

### YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE!

FIRST READ THE ORDER. If you desire further information about any part of this order, write or telephone your nearest

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE or  
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, Northern California Area

153 Kearny Street, San Francisco

Telephone GARfield 8985 (Ext's: 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51)

By virtue of the authority vested in the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission by Executive Orders Nos. 9139 and 9279 and War Manpower Commission Regulation No. 4, and the regulations issued by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission thereunder, and pursuant to the requirements of the West Coast Manpower Control Program ordered by Director of War Mobilization James F. Byrnes (pursuant to Executive Order 9347), it is hereby ordered as follows:

#### SECTION 1—GENERAL ORDER

Effective the 15th day of November, 1943, each employer employing personnel within San Francisco, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties is subject to an employment ceiling on total number of employees and may not hire any individual unless such employer's total employed personnel is less than the ceiling applicable to him, in which event he may hire new employees up to his applicable ceiling but only those persons who are cleared and referred to him in accordance with War Manpower Commission stabilization and referral regulations.

#### SECTION 2—TEMPORARY CEILINGS, EFFECTIVE THE 15th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1943

##### A. Employers of More than 50 Employees.

Temporary ceilings are hereby established covering all employers of more than 50 persons, as follows:

The highest number of persons on the payroll on any one day during the month of October, 1943, constitutes your ceiling for total employed personnel. When the number of your employees falls below said ceiling, you may hire *women* only as replacements.

The highest number of male persons in your employ who were on the payroll on that same day, less 10 per cent of said number, constitutes your ceiling on male employees. You may hire male employees as replacements only after the number of your male employees drops below said number.

##### B. Employers of 50 Employees or Less.

Temporary ceilings are hereby established covering employers of 50 or less persons, as follows:

The highest number of persons on the payroll on any one day during the month of October, 1943, constitutes your ceiling for total employed personnel. When the total number of your employees falls below said ceiling, you may hire *men or women* as replacements.

#### SECTION 3—CHANGES IN CEILINGS

You are bound by your temporary ceiling unless and until you are given an adjustment in said ceiling. Changes will be made in your ceiling only in the light of:

1. The relative urgency of your production, service or activity as determined by the Production Urgency Committee.

2. The available supply of workers as against the urgent requirements for workers which remain unfilled.

3. Bona fide emergency conditions. Only the most urgent activities directly connected with the war effort or in direct support thereof will qualify for increases in ceilings. Recommendations for such qualification must come through the Governmental agency most directly interested in your activity. The appropriate agencies and their representatives are:

NAVY DEPARTMENT—Lt. Commander Richard C. Lombardi, 153 Kearny Street, Room 600, San Francisco, GARfield 8985, Ext. 45.

WAR DEPARTMENT—Army Service Forces, Office of Army Representative, S. F. Manpower Priorities Committee, 100 McAllister Street, 26th Floor, San Francisco, Underhill 3323.

MARITIME COMMISSION—Mr. Henry W. Von Mörpurg, Financial Center Building, Room 1413, Oakland, TEMplebar 7638, Ext. 276.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD—Mr. Hervey de Bivort, 1355 Market Street, Room 270, San Francisco, KLondike 2-2300, Ext. 336.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS—Mr. W. E. Bond, 1355 Market Street, Room 565, San Francisco, KLondike 2-2300, Ext. 525.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION—Mr. N. S. Laidlaw, 1355 Market Street, Room 449, San Francisco, KLondike 2-2300, Ext. 426.

SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION—Mr. Roland Tognazzini, 260 California Street, San Francisco, EXbrook 2639.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION—Room 140, Giannini Hall, University of California, Berkeley, ASHberry 6000, Ext. 363.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR—Mr. F. T. Flanagan, 153 Kearny Street, Room 600, San Francisco, GARfield 8985, Ext. 31.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Federal Office Building, Room 131, Hyde and Fulton Streets, San Francisco, HEMlock 0920, Ext. 14.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION—Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board, Mills Building, 4th Floor, San Francisco, EXbrook 7606.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION—153 Kearny Street, Room 600, San Francisco, GARfield 8985, Ext. 34.

COMMITTEE FOR CONGESTED AREAS—1355 Market Street, Room 643, San Francisco, KLondike 2-2300, Ext. 400.

#### SECTION 4—PRESENT REQUIREMENTS OF WMC STABILIZATION AND REFERRAL REGULATIONS

Employers engaged in an essential or locally needed activity may hire persons *only* if below their ceiling, and then *only* upon presentation of a War Manpower Commission Clearance and Specific Referral to him as hiring employer. Referrals will be made in accordance with applicable priorities as established on advice from the Manpower Priorities Committee and the Northern California Labor-Management Committee.

Employers engaged in activities other than essential or locally needed may hire employees *only* if below their ceiling, and then *only* those persons who are not or were not most recently engaged in an essential or locally needed activity.

#### SECTION 5—EMPLOYER'S DECLARATION AS TO HIS EMPLOYMENT

On or before the 25th day of November, 1943, each employer employing more than 50 persons within the above defined area shall file with the War Manpower Commission, 153 Kearny Street, Room 600, San Francisco, California, a declaration in the following form:

#### ----- DECLARATION -----

Name of Firm:..... Date:.....

Address:.....

Kind of Business:.....

I declare that the following is a true and correct record of the total number of employees who were on the payroll of the undersigned employer on ..... within the Counties of San Francisco, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara and San Mateo.

Total Employment..... for..... Establishments

Male..... Female.....

By:.....  
(Person authorized to make declaration on behalf of employer)

Note: In ascertaining total employment, full shifts shall be considered; and part-time shifts shall be converted to full-time shifts for this purpose.



## LABOR CLARION

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1943

### Watch Proposals for Taxes

The Senate ways and means committee has shelved sales tax bills—temporarily, at least—but wise union labor officials and members will keep an eye upon that proposal and the propaganda in relation to it, as well as upon all other tax measures being submitted from time to time from various sources.

Opposition of labor unions undoubtedly was seriously considered by members of the committee, but also considered was the fact that a sales tax would gouge dependents of soldiers of our armed forces. A sales tax would make a big hole in their allotments, and Senators hesitate to take back in taxes what they have given service men.

Such a tax violates all conceptions of fair taxation, putting an unfair burden upon those least able to pay. Wealthy individuals and corporations, however, in order to avoid paying their fair share of our country's expenses, will persuade Congress to enact a sales tax law, if possible.

So it's up to the "little people" to keep on their toes—and on the toes of their senators and representatives.

### Seeking More Territory

The American Civil Liberties Union board of directors has authorized a special committee to examine the possibility of useful action concerning American responsibility for civil rights in the international field, both during and after the war. The extension of American authority in conjunction with Allied governments to occupied and liberated areas has raised questions as to the application of civil rights, together with the larger issues involved in the application of the "Four Freedoms" to the peace settlement.

In addition the committee will examine the bases for an international "Bill of Rights" affecting communication by radio, cables, the mails, the control of the import and export of motion pictures, and the problems of migration and refugees involved in immigration laws.

A memorandum outlining the problems has been submitted to a number of "experts" for their opinion as to the role the Civil Liberties Union might play. Their replies will constitute the basis for consideration and report by the special committee.

### Warning on Censorship

Public wrath will flame against both government and the press if, after the war, it is revealed that censorship has deliberately misinformed the nation or kept it in ignorance of the fundamental inwardness of the situation, Paul Bellamy, nationally known editor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, declared in a lecture at Ohio State University.

Bellamy reviewed some factors which he asserted made up a picture "disturbing to all true lovers of a free press," and added: "My quarrel with much of the censorship idea, entertained by both the Army

and Navy and to a certain extent by other departments of government, is that many of these officials do not seem to realize that the American people are an adult race, that they are 'free, white and 21,' as the phrase goes, that they know the facts of life, they know about birth and about death, that they know about cowardice and about bravery, and they know about good and about wrong. It is folly of the worst kind to try to keep bad news away from them, and it is equal folly to keep good news from them."

The factors which Bellamy contended added up to a disturbing picture were "the trend toward a centralized government, the acceptance in some quarters of the idea that the press should be the handmaiden of the State, the natural wartime restrictions of military censorship and the growing acceptance of the propaganda idea by agencies of the Government."

"We have lost much of our individual freedom of action," he added. "We have surrendered many of our supposedly inalienable rights as citizens. To deny that the government at Washington contains many officials—I will not call them bureaucrats—who believe that the press properly should be the handmaiden of the State is to betray a naive ignorance of what is going on."

### An Ounce of Prevention Needed Now

St. Louis "Labor Tribune"

A sample of what could happen if the proper and airtight legal safeguards are not erected to prevent it, is illustrated by a new item published recently by the United Press under a Detroit headline. It stated that machine tools which cost the government \$1,400,000 had been sold by the Army Air Force Material Command as scrap for the sum of \$76,500 on orders from Army and War Production Board officials in Washington.

Lieut. Robert Ludvik, who handled the sale, said most of the tools had not been used before, and that some were standard tools which could be resold immediately at higher prices. Approximately 40 per cent of the 110 tons of machine tools could have been reclaimed after minor changes and adjustments, he added.

One manufacturer whose company bought some of the discarded tools, charged that many of the tools the Army sold at such ridiculously low prices are the kind "we are making for the Government now."

We believe that the American people are entitled to know who ordered this sale and why, and who benefited from it. Such incompetent persons should be removed immediately from their posts of great responsibility and authority.

When the war ends, there will be on hand a tremendous stock of material of every kind, hundreds of millions of acres of land, thousands of plants, big and small, all owned by the Government and worth many billions of dollars. We believe the time has come to safeguard the American taxpayer and prevent the possibility of a great orgy of waste, graft, and corruption. Some sort of supervision over the open-handed military authorities and the gentlemen in charge of the alphabetical War Bureaus should immediately be devised by Congress to prevent the giving away of valuable property for a song to favored interests.

The annual per capita income in India is only about \$18. In some places the workers are as young as five years. About one-third of the country is ruled by 563 princes. India, now suffering horrible famine, produces huge quantities of varied crops and has fabulous still untapped natural resources—coal, iron, bauxite, chromite and copper. It is stated that the stockholders of some of the big corporations like the Reliance Jute Mills, the Muir Mills Company, the East Hope Estates Company and the New Doonars Tea Company, have in recent years received annual dividends running from 23 per cent to 50 per cent.

"Great revolutions are the work rather of principles than of bayonets, and are achieved first in the moral and afterwards in the material sphere."—Mazzini.

## The Right to Dissent

By RUTH TAYLOR

There is a war story going the rounds about the Cockney soldier who, when one of those annoying people who ask questions queried him as to his reasons for fighting, replied: "We're fighting the war to keep the most important right an Englishman 'as—the right to be against the Government."

The right to dissent is the most important freedom guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, for upon it hang all our other freedoms. All of our rights are rights to disagree. Freedom of religion, freedom from unwarranted search and seizure, of trial by jury—what are they but freedoms to dissent from the majority opinion?

Some of the decisions of the Supreme Court which are most remembered are those dissenting opinions of the "Great Dissenter," Justice Holmes, who in his non-assenting opinions represented the liberal heaven of thought of his day.

However, only as we fulfill our responsibilities do we entitle ourselves to the right to dissent. Only free men can afford to disagree because only free men can be trusted to observe the rights of others and the formalities of orderly intercourse.

Where there is danger in dissent is when it becomes dictatorial. Hitler's Brown Shirts parading the streets of Munich, decrying everything and everyone, were unimportant and rather ridiculous until they began to turn their dissent into demands and to try to stifle that very freedom which had been their own safeguard. Dictatorial dissent is a peril to any government. Such is the dissent of a highly organized minority, of a pressure group which holds out for special privilege.

Today we fight for the right to disagree. We fight for the right of free men to be against the person or thing in which they do not believe—and to express that difference in speech and orderly action. We fight also for their right to stand by the things in which they do believe. We remember the words of Wilson, "The seed of revolution is repression."

In planning for the future to come after the war is over, let us keep this right to dissent well in mind, realizing all that it implies and remembering always that the Bill of Rights is but the Amendment to the Constitution of Responsibilities.

### Labor Disputes in Britain

According to a cabled dispatch to the New York *Times* from London, labor disputes in Great Britain reached a new wartime peak in September, during which there were 200 strikes in progress. On November 3, there were still 90,000 workers idle in the country.

A study covering England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland reported that the number of strikes last September exceeded the previous month by 45 and September, 1942, by 72. There were 78,000 workers directly involved, plus 10,000 more thrown out of work at the establishments affected. Added to these figures must be 1800 employees who had not returned to their jobs when the month opened. To sum up, there are 200 disputes involving 106,000 men and women who, between them, have lost to the country 32,700 working days. The dispatch added:

"Of 181 disputes ended in September, 69 directly involving 11,600 workers, lasted only one day; 49, with 7900 workers, lasted two days; 25, with 5400 workers, three days; 24, with 28,200 workers, four to six days, and 14, with 5400 workers, more than six days.

"The coal-mining industry is a perennial headache in this country, a fact clearly underscored in the statistics revealing 577 strikes in the first nine months of 1943; the calling out of 200,200 miners for an aggregate of 523,000 days, against 419 strikes in 1942 by 227,800 miners for 756,000 days lost."

A mechanized army division burns up 18,000 gallons of gas in one hour of combat.



## The Sacrifice by Labor in Guarding Inflation Dike

By PHILIP PEARL, in A.F.L. News Service

Ever since last spring the American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O. have plugged the holes in the inflation dike at great sacrifice to themselves and to the workers they represent.

For seven months these labor organizations have refused to give aid or encouragement to demands for higher wages beyond the limits of the "Little Steel" formula promulgated by the War Labor Board. Labor members of the War Labor Board even voted against such wage demands.

They did this with full realization of the fact that the "Little Steel" formula had become outdated, that the cost of living increases on which it was based had risen to new heights and that the Government's efforts to roll back prices had failed.

Labor's policy was not entirely unselfish. Its leaders realized that inflation would hurt workers more than anyone else. They were willing to make sacrifices in order to hold the line against further inflation.

### Promises Unfulfilled

Furthermore, President Roosevelt appealed to their patriotism. He pledged that the cost of living would be rolled back to the level prevailing on September 15, 1942. He persuaded labor that such a reduction of the cost of living would be more in the interests of the nation and of its workers than approval of wage adjustments to make up for higher prices.

Labor's leaders had faith in the President's promises. They had faith in Congress which had adopted the Economic Stabilization Act, providing that wages and prices be stabilized at the September 15, 1942, levels.

The plan was to institute a two-billion-dollar subsidy program which would facilitate greater output of food and necessary civilian supplies, yet permit prices to be rolled back. Labor gave this plan its full support.

### The Situation Today

Now what has happened? First, Congress rebelled against the subsidy program. It killed all subsidies and later restored a partial and ineffective subsidy plan only after a Presidential veto. Again Congress is rebelling. Even though the subsidy program has been pared down by the Government to the point where only maintenance of present prices is contemplated and rollbacks are out of the picture, Congress won't go along.

The only conclusion labor can reach is that its sacrifices were in vain.

The only course labor can take is to seek revision of the formula for adjusting wages.

This formula at present takes into account only the 15 per cent increase in the cost of living which took place between January 1, 1941, and May, 1942. However, in the eighteen months since May, 1942, the cost of living has increased at least another 15 per cent.

### Must Make Up Labor's Losses

That loss must now be made up to the nation's workers. Let it not be said that they seek wage increases. They do not. They ask only that the buying power of the wage-dollar be maintained. Unless it is, the nation will suffer along with the workers through reduced productivity.

The need for a sound Government wage policy which will be fair and just to all the nation's workers is sharply illustrated by the Government's present haphazard and contradictory policies.

### Two Paradoxes

The War Labor Board, for instance, laid down a rule that it will not consider a case while a union is on strike. But the Secretary of the Interior, on orders from the White House, did negotiate with the United Mine Workers' Union while its members were on strike.

Economic Stabilization Director Vinson vetoed a report of a Presidential board which granted an 8-

cent hourly increase in pay to 1,100,000 non-operating railroad employees. This would have meant a maximum pay increase of \$3.84 a week. At the same time, the Secretary of the Interior negotiates, and the War Labor Board approves, a pay increase of approximately \$10 a week for the coal miners. These are paradoxes which the workers of the country cannot understand. No one can.

### New Committee Investigation

Perhaps the special committee of the War Labor Board appointed by the President to make a realistic determination of the extent to which the cost of living has increased may be able to point the way to a solution of the price-wage dilemma.

If this committee finds that the cost of living has advanced appreciably since May, 1942, then there can be no further justification for delay in making up the loss in the purchasing power of their hard-earned wages to all of the nation's workers upon whose whole-hearted collaboration in the war effort victory depends.

## Russian Decree Reveals Destitution in Wake of War

A decree recently published at Moscow by the Council of People's Commissars reveals, as nothing else yet has, the extent of the devastation and impoverishment wrought by war and occupation in the territories of the U.S.S.R. The decree, which consists of a series of directives for the rehabilitation of the national economy in the districts liberated from German occupation, conveys an impression of incredible destitution which seems at times to be well below any possible standard of human needs.

### Immediate Measures Only

The decree's directives constitute only a short-term program of immediate measures, for, in the opinion of the Moscow government, it is still too early to consider systematic reconstruction of industrial life in the liberated cities and towns. The decree is therefore almost exclusively concerned with the rehabilitation of agriculture, railways, dwelling houses and sanitary installations.

### Farm Situation Grim

The grim situation of agriculture in these districts is reflected in the depletion of livestock revealed by the decree.

The decree orders the return of about 600,000 head of cattle to the collective farms of the liberated provinces. Since railway transportation is unavailable, the animals must be driven on foot, sometimes from distances of 1000 miles or more and even, in rarer instances, from Asia.

Only a small part of the livestock can be restored in this way, however, the decree reveals. Even after the distribution which is now under way, most of the liberated districts will possess no more than 2 to 4 per cent of their 1938 stocks. A further distribution of the Russian livestock is envisaged but will be even more difficult to carry out.

### Tractors and Building Material

The number of tractors to be returned is not more than 5 to 10 per cent of the pre-war supply. To make up for lack of tractors, the decree stresses the necessity of using horse-drawn plows.

The decree also regulates the allocation of timber and building materials for the construction of farm buildings and dwelling houses and reveals that many collective farmers are at present living in earth huts and ruined farmhouses. Loans up to 100,000 rubles per farm family will be made to enable collective farmers to rebuild their living quarters.

### Collective Farming Encouraged

The decree seeks to strengthen the collective structure of Soviet agriculture. In the areas which have now been liberated Germany apparently did not have time to distribute the land among the peasants as she had promised. But lack of tractors and other

## Late English Jurist Foe Of Bureaucrats and Snobs

In an article appearing recently in the *Call-Bulletin*, John Francis Neylan, prominent San Francisco attorney, stated that the recent death of Lord Hewart of Bury, Lord Chief Justice of England, "marked the passing of one of the staunchest guardians of human liberty and of the rights of the individual now being threatened throughout the English-speaking world by the encroachments of bureaucracies lusting for uncontrolled power." Further excerpts from Mr. Neylan's article follow:

### Fought Usurpation of Power

"After the publication in 1929 of Lord Hewart's book, entitled 'The New Despotism,' the bureaucrats of England walked warily and lived in constant dread of being pilloried by the presiding judge of the law courts of England, who insisted that if free institutions were to be destroyed the perpetrators of the crime would have to do their work in the open and not by slick and gradual usurpation of the powers of the legislative and judicial branches of the government. \* \* \*

### On U. S.-British Relations

"In private conversations he had expressed grave misgivings as to long-term relations between the United States and England because of what he termed a lack of frank recognition of underlying realities. \* \* \*

"Characteristically, he advocated a direct approach and an exposition of all the difficulties of the problem to the people of both countries, and expressed the conviction that when fully informed the people themselves would sanction and encourage an intelligent solution which would probably evolve over a period of years.

### Politicians Wooing Snobs

"Identified with the Liberal party of Lloyd George before he was raised to the peerage and went on the bench, Lord Hewart in 1936 expressed amused contempt for the policy of what he termed 'over-adroit British politicians wooing American snobs' on the theory that thereby they were bringing about an effective living arrangement between two great nations.

"He understood the Constitution of the United States far better than most of the men who hold office under it, and recognized that any treaty which could not stand the test of searching debate in the Senate and which could not command the overwhelming approval of that body and of the people of the country at large would not be worth the printing.

### Made "Calculations"

"Seated in a large chair before a cheerful fire in his Temple chambers, since destroyed by senseless German bombing, Lord Hewart was at his best in a mathematical calculation of the number of American snobs it would be necessary to present at court, or to make recipients of honorary degrees at Oxford or Cambridge or to take grouse shooting in Scotland, before one could be sure that the United States would be content to let England dominate world finance, shipping and insurance and monopolize markets for exports. He expressed the view that a prohibitive tariff wall should be erected by the United States to exclude patronizing English lecturers, and that England should institute an embargo against the susceptible type of American."

tools needed on large-scale collective farms threatens them with disintegration.

New inducements have therefore been offered to keep the collective farms together. Their exemptions have been increased and their taxation in kind has been reduced. At the same time, fresh deterrents have been decreed against individual farmers. The delivery quotas of the latter are 30 per cent higher than those of the collective farms.

Have you donated blood to the Blood Bank?



## Fire Broadside Against Compulsory Labor Laws

America's labor, business and agriculture fired a devastating joint broadside against any and all proposals for forced labor, and offered the nation a workable solution for its manpower problems through united community action.

The joint declaration was signed by the heads of the A.F.L., the C.I.O., the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Manufacturers' Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Farmers' Union and a representative of the railway brotherhoods.

### Constructive Program Offered

Constructively, the program enunciated by the various organizations through the labor-management policy committee of the War Manpower Commission points the way to effective use of available manpower and womanpower to perform all work necessary for the war effort and for vital civilian services through a system of voluntary controls.

The first elements toward a practical approach to solution of manpower problems were listed in the statement as follows:

(1) Accurate determination of the facts as to manpower needs and available supply. (2) Decision on the relative urgency for products and services by those in Government responsible for procurement and production. (3) Determination of the relative needs of employers for workers in each area. (4) Removal, by co-operative community and government action, of the causes for failure to meet and maintain required employment levels in individual establishments. (5) Guiding of the flow of available manpower, by the W.M.C. with labor-management co-operation, to points where it will contribute most to the war effort. (6) Balance volume of production in any area with the ability to supply necessary manpower. (7) All of these actions must be based on the initial conceptions that the agencies of government are to serve the people by informing them what has to be done, when and where it must be done, and that the people of the nation are the ones to determine how it shall be done.

### Concede Manpower Waste

The declaration conceded that manpower still is being wasted through ineffective usages, through excessively high turnover and through restrictive practices. Large numbers of workers who should do so have not yet transferred to essential employment, it stated. It also declared that vast unused manpower

resources, especially of employable women, are still available.

The organizations subscribing to the declaration said they are convinced that the "American people will provide greater output under a voluntary system than under one of compulsion and regimentation." They ascribed existing critical situations to dislocation, mal-distribution of contracts and ineffective use of manpower, rather than to inadequate over-all supply.

### Elements of a Solution

"The solution depends upon leadership, co-ordinated and understood plans and efficient administration; not upon broadened control and regulation," the statement emphasized.

The seven-point program previously summarized was then proposed. In addition, the declaration made specific recommendations to the Government as follows:

### And These for the Government

That overlapping agencies and jurisdictional interferences be removed; that over-all plans and related policies be formulated at a single point and in such manner as to permit decentralized administration; that Selective Service withdrawals from a state, county or community be gauged and timed with the ability to effect replacements in activities necessary to war production or to fulfillment of basic civilian needs; that tremendous numbers of personnel now engaged in government red tape be transferred to useful work by the elimination of unnecessary forms, reports and investigations; that the War and Navy departments facilitate the return to war production of those in the armed services who are over-age or qualified for only limited service or whose special skills are more urgently needed in essential activities; that state governors initiate publicity programs calculated to stimulate maximum community action in connection with production and manpower problems.

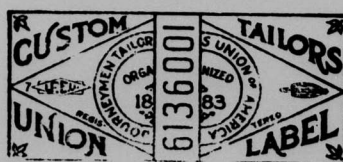
For their part, the organizations pledged to produce to the limit, to remove basic community causes for turnover, to reduce absenteeism, to eliminate manpower hoarding and restrictive practices, to improve per-man productivity, to train workers in new skills and upgrade them, to lengthen hours of work when necessary and to enlist every possible source of new labor in shortage areas.

## Your Aid Needed in This Work

The sale of Christmas Seals, which opens next Monday, finances the year-round program of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association in its fight against tuberculosis. This year also, the Association had taken over the sponsorship of the Heart Committee as well as aid to Bay Area Nutrition in Industry, as wartime health expedients.

The need now, it is emphasized, is greater than ever, since wartime conditions, such as poor housing, malnutrition and long and unusual working hours, all tend to contribute to a rise in tuberculosis. The scarcity of doctors, nurses and hospital facilities also makes it more important for the Association to redouble efforts to maintain public health in so far as possible, and it is appealing to San Franciscans to buy and use Christmas Seals this year as liberally as possible, and thus aid its efforts for "Health on the Home Front" during the coming year.

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## Railroad, Other Industries Ask Aid in Procuring Labor

The continued drive of the military services to increase their already huge totals of men is more and more proving a factor in the growing shortage of manpower on the railroads and in other vital war industries.

This was indicated in Washington by industry spokesmen, who urged government aid in getting additional workers. Their appeals recalled the American Federation of Labor warning last March that war production would suffer if the campaign to build up an excessively large Army and Navy was not halted.

### Manpower Demands Cut

As the industry spokesmen revealed the serious manpower situation, it was stated that the Army is now lowering its sights on military manpower needs. This was seen as perhaps heralding a substantial modification of military manpower demands.

Maj. Gen. T. A. Terry, head of the 2nd service command at Governor's Island, N. Y., told delegates to a convention held in Buffalo: "The Army has reduced its demand for military manpower by more than half a million. This was achieved by a careful analysis of every position where a soldier could be spared. The defensive installations in the western hemisphere will be reduced by approximately 98,000 men and an additional 80,000 will be saved by reductions in overhead and in our replacement and school programs."

### Cites Accidents

Charles H. Buford, Association of American Railroads official, told the Senate interstate commerce committee that the chief needs of the railroads were more steel and manpower. He blamed the increase in train derailments on an insufficient supply of steel rail. The railroads needed approximately 100,000 more workers than they had been able to obtain, Buford testified. He laid the manpower shortage to loss of men to the armed forces and to other industries.

Since the war began more than 200,000 railroad employees had enlisted or been drafted. The railroads were trying to meet the problem by employing women and now had more than 100,000 working for them, as compared with about 30,000 in normal times.

### In Packing Houses

Appeals for help on the manpower shortage in the packing industry came from western members of the House of Representatives, who asked high governmental officials to act at once to relieve a "bottle-neck" in the packing house situation in the West and Pacific Northwest.

The delegations, including Representatives White of Idaho and Horan and Holmes of Washington, Stockwell of Oregon and Rockwell of Colorado declared that labor shortages and the seasonal peak for meat and hogs had seriously impeded work in the packing house yards. Higher wages in other industries had attracted packing house workers, they said, and the glut of livestock in the yards was forcing breeders to return animals to the farms.

### On the West Coast

So serious has the labor situation become in the West Coast airplane plants that the Selective Service system has revealed plans to defer necessary workers from military service to prevent a breakdown in aircraft production.

The program is the joint work of the Selective Service, the Army, the Navy and the War Production Board and was adopted to carry out recent suggestions of James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, with respect to irreplaceable workers in West Coast plants.

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## International Official of Culinary Workers and Bartenders Tells of Observations in Business Travels

Secretary-Treasurer Hugo Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, here from his headquarters in Cincinnati, attended the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening and addressed the delegates. He also visited the LABOR CLARION office, where he talked most interestingly on his observations and experiences gained throughout his travels over the country which the duties of his official position entail. He was plied with numerous questions (all the answers not "for the record") during his all too brief stay, and gave much information on matters which only those on the ground in the immediate area can supply.

### Discusses General Conditions

The affairs of the international union he declared to be in satisfactory condition, in consideration of all the circumstances which the war conditions have brought about. The delays in scale adjustments through the governmental agencies, and the handicap of the Little Steal formula, he said, were prolific sources of complaint from members of the organization, though perhaps not to any greater degree than exists in other unions—a general situation calling for remedial measures.

Ernst further stated that there has been a noticeable trend among many employers in the industry in favor of collective bargaining with the unions, in contrast to a former hostile attitude, and referred to specific instances wherein satisfactory agreements had been negotiated with large establishments, and with a minimum of friction.

### The Poll Tax Measure

He expressed gratification that a Senate sub-committee had reported in favor of banning poll-tax payments as a qualification for voting when federal officers are being elected. Labor, he pointed out, is vitally interested in outlawing the use of such a tax, which prevails in seven of the Southern States, as its abolition would be for the welfare not only of the colored worker but that of the white workers in those areas. It is an obnoxious law, he declared, which should not exist in any free country.

### Notes Political Reverses

Ernst said that a real danger—"one that should be immediately recognized by the labor movement"—is the political reverses indicated in the returns from New York, New Jersey and Kentucky, where candidates supported by both the Democratic party and labor were defeated. He emphasized the need for an immediate beginning on securing registration of union members and their families as voters, and other necessary preparations for the 1944 political campaign.

### Study of Coast Problems

The visitor, both in conversation and in his address to the Labor Council, made no concealment of his affection for San Francisco, where he resided for many years. He said that while the difficulties of travel almost convinced him that a trip to the West Coast at this time would be a hazardous undertaking, still there was an all-pervading feeling he should visit California—"my adopted State"—to meet with the officers and members of the local unions in his craft and with the members of the San Francisco Labor Council in order that he might here gain additional information on the problems confronting the labor movement which have been inherited by the unions due to the present world conflict. In large measure,

however, he found that the California unions in the culinary industries are confronted with practically the same conditions as those found elsewhere. In further reference to his visit Ernst stated:

"I enjoyed, particularly, the courtesy extended to me by the Labor Council to speak to the delegates of my experiences, and to meet again with the old war horses with whom I had been associated as a delegate to the Council for so many years, and also to meet with the younger labor leaders who have come into the field since I left San Francisco. I have been much gratified to find that the San Francisco Labor Council, as usual, is in the forefront of all programs looking to the protection of labor in this area.

"One of the purposes of my visit, was to see what progress was being made in the organization of the culinary and restaurant workers in war plants, particularly those in southern California. Under the able supervision of International Vice-President C. T. McDonough I find that the organization program is in very good shape and a great many plants have already been organized into our international union.

### Elimination of Controversy

"The jurisdictional dispute between the Building Service Employees' International Union and our organization has been adjusted satisfactorily to both sides. Henceforth the whole energies of the two internationals will be combined to organize the hotel service workers and hotel culinary employees, which will have the additional result of keeping local jurisdictional disputes from dissipating energy that should be applied to harmonious procedure, and eliminate such controversies as had existed in San Francisco between the two international unions since 1938."

### International Union's Growth

The culinary and bartenders' international union, Ernst stated, now has 250,000 members and pointed out that it is now seventh in size in the American Federation of Labor. That it does not rank higher on the list, he said, is due to the wartime growth of other international unions which enabled them to attain a higher position under abnormal conditions.

### Office in National Capital

Incidental to discussion of the War Labor Board and the War Manpower Commission, Ernst revealed that his international union has set up an office in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of assisting its local units in getting information that will aid them to resolve whatever difficulties they may encounter in connection with governmental agencies and procedure. At the request of any of the local unions, he said, that office will take problems direct to the proper authorities in the national capital and make every endeavor to attain a satisfactory settlement.

Again expressing his pleasure at having been able to meet many old-time friends, Ernst stated that to

## New Recruit to M.C.W.R. From Local Union Ranks

Last Monday, November 15, was really an outstanding day in the life of Mrs. Kathleen Mary De Rosa, of 90 Oliver street, San Francisco, because after receiving her final naturalization papers, she went to the recruiting office and took the oath of the U. S. Marine Corps. Now it is Private Kathleen Mary De Rosa of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve. She was born in St. Paul's Craig, Kent, England.

Of special interest to the local labor movement is the fact that Mrs. De Rosa is a former member of Automotive Machinists No. 1305, and under that jurisdiction was employed at the United Motors Service, on O'Farrell street. On taking a new position of a different nature, last May, she transferred union membership to Warehousemen No. 241, which is still retained, and was employed in the parts and accessories department of James W. McAlister, the well known auto dealer on Van Ness avenue. Both of these unions are A.F.L. organizations.

And in going into the nation's service, the new recruit to the Marine Corps Women's Reserve follows her husband, Jack C. De Rosa, who is a machinist's mate f/c in the Navy. Likewise, union affiliation has with them been a part of the family "code," as the husband, prior to his enlistment, was an active and highly regarded member of Automotive Machinists No. 1305, had served on its executive committee, and yet remains a member in good standing.

Soon, Private De Rosa will be leaving for her recruit training at Camp Lejeune, in North Carolina, which is one of the largest marine bases in the country.

those whom he had not encountered he desired the LABOR CLARION to extend his kindest greetings. He departed upon his homeward journey last Monday.

### Entertained at Banquet

On Thursday evening of last week the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders tendered a banquet to their visiting international official, at Joe Di Maggio's restaurant, which is declared to have been a highly enjoyable event. Some 125 or more were in attendance from among the membership of the locals affiliated with the international union, including also President Shelley, Vice-President Haggerty and Secretary O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

Word came from Superintendent Hamilton of the Union Printers Home announcing the death on Thursday, November 11, of F. H. Marietta of the *Chronicle* proofroom department. Services were held on Saturday, November 13, and interment was in the Home plot in Evergreen cemetery, at Colorado Springs. Deceased had been a resident of the Home since March 22 of this year because of high blood pressure and a bad heart. Born in San Francisco on October 7, 1869, he was 74 years of age. He first became affiliated with No. 21 through depositing a traveling card in 1911, and since 1929 he had held a proof desk on the *Chronicle*. Surviving is a sister, Mrs. M. B. Gately, who resides in Los Angeles.

Charles L. Price, Jr., son of C. L. Price of the Danner chapel, arrived in San Francisco Wednesday morning, on a month's leave, from the East Coast. Young Price was a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Borie, the destroyer that played such an outstanding role in a battle with submarines in the north Atlantic. Along with other members of the Borie crew he received the Presidential Unit Citation award.

Ralph Moore of the *Daily News* chapel, who had been a resident of the Union Printers Home since January 3, 1939, returned to San Francisco on Thursday Home during the more than four years since leaving here, his condition has improved to an extent which permits him to return to the trade.

Robert Parry, apprentice member of the Jas. H. Barry Co. chapel and son of Thomas Parry, *Chronicle* machinist, left last Thursday for his station at Hunter's Field, Savannah, Ga., after a week's visit with his parents while on a fifteen-day furlough from the southern camp.

E. J. ("Eddie") Maggi, Rotary Colorprint machinist, last Friday received painful injuries to his left hand when it was caught in an Elrod. The bone in one finger was broken and a nail was ground from another. It will be some time before his hand will be in shape for him to return to work.

Representative Ralph Mercer and Charles Schroeder of Stockton Typographical Union, accompanied by Mrs. Schroeder, spent last week-end with friends in San Francisco.

In an interesting letter from Park Pattison, resident at the Union Printers Home, to Chairman Mitchell of the *Shopping News*, he says he visits Lloyd Nesbitt a couple of times a week and that Lloyd's condition seems to be improved. Speaking for himself, Park says his last X-rays showed his heart and lungs in satisfactory condition. Further notes from this letter appear in this week's *Shopping News* items.

E. H. Nusser, who in September resigned his position at the Jas. H. Barry Co. chapel, writes that he has settled in Constantine, Mich., has purchased a farm in that locality, and intends to leave the printing trade permanently.

Trustee E. M. Stone returned to work at the *Call-Bulletin* on Thursday of last week after a week's absence during the last illness and death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. E. Magner, who passed away at her home in Piedmont on Sunday, November 7. Deceased had been ailing over a long period. Interment, on November 9, was at Mountain View Mausoleum in Oakland.

A clipping from the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, turned in at headquarters by Jesse Morse, pictures Charles Segbers at his machine on that paper, and a two-column write-up explains that this picture was taken as Mr. Segbers was completing his last shift after fifty-two years with the *P-I*. Segbers, 79 years of age, was born in San Francisco, and has spent his entire life on the Pacific Coast. He became a member of the *Post-Intelligencer* chapel on January 1, 1891, after seven years spent in Tacoma.

In order that the members of the printing firm of Atthowe & Company might attend the funeral of Charles Murphy, a member of the pressroom chapel, services for whom were conducted on Wednesday morning of last week, the plant was ordered closed

without loss of time during the forenoon. Later the entire force were the guests of the management at dinner. Deceased is survived by his wife and three children. Members of the Pressmen's and Bookbinders' Unions acted as pallbearers.

Ralph Snook of the *Recorder* chapel arrived in the city this week from the front, having been discharged from the Army Air Force because of wounds received in Sicily. Ralph enlisted in the service on August 24, 1942, and was with the first African invasion forces. After several weeks' hospitalization in Africa and also a general checkup in a New York hospital he was on November 5 given a disability discharge.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

No evergreen wreaths, no candles, yet a harbinger of Christmas assumed substance via action by the chapel in approving the priority list Saturday, done annually a month preceding Turkey Day. Each year, in October, Chairman Abbott posts names and standings of members for scrutiny before the chapel formally acts.

It puzzles Clarence Bossler that scientific societies dispatch expeditions to the jungles to search for specimens of primitive life and yet none bother with this shop.

With Harry Crotty, the last holdout, finally taking off his hat and learning to dope the ponies the roster is complete, and now all the comrades wager everything but money on the winners.

For years one of the operators noticed that the C, in City following New York, according to the fellow setting the copy, was kept "up" or "down." A letter from Mayor LaGuardia, in answer to a query, stated that the official style is capital C.

After considerable of a layoff, Harry Harvey is again on the job. A painful accident occasioned his absence from the assembly line.

It couldn't really be claimed Frank Snow was suffering from mortal illness, yet despite liberal dosages of eye-wash in a glass cup he still couldn't see the agate hook.

Some fellows who watch events closely are placing small bets that the Nazis will get the gong about the middle of '44, according to Sergeant Leonard Sweet, who spent a couple of hours at the shop the other day while up from Santa Ana Air Base on leave.

After setting a galley anent the singing of one song by a star, Charley Cornelius wanted to know if that was a new way to save paper.

No medals will be pinned on Ralph Moore for courage, though his determination to attempt a comeback rates one. Moore reached town last week after several years at the Home and started reading proof in a wheel chair. We're all pulling for him; hope that such fortitude wins through.

Addressed care of Chairman Abbott, Carl Thoelecke's letter to the chapel telling of his first days in the armed forces at Camp Hill, Idaho, was worth reading. He told of his haircut, his awkward tries at peeling spuds, his tyro scrubbing of the decks. "Well," he wound up, "if I don't make a welder a good husband Uncle Sam's wasting plenty of my time."

Part of the personnel at lunch speculated if old sayings mean anything. "Foaming and faunching," for instance, or "Beer and skittles." Within ten feet was a dictionary but none was ambitious enough to open it, so the question remains unanswered.

From Farragut, Idaho, Joe Jacobs wrote that the Navy so far had small chance to test his usefulness, he having been laid up with pneumonia almost continuously since he joined up.

"Looks like I got into an outfit that believes in work," said correspondence from Carl Madsen. The Seabees are a tough bunch, no fooling, if his description of a sample day is authentic, on which one can gamble that by now Carl is an authority. His day, he relates, starts at 5:30, ends at 9:30, and they run—no walking—all the time, besides hurdling obstacles, climbing, crossing water by rope hand over hand, do rick and shovel labor, and drill, drill, drill. "I used to be a dainty feeder," Carl wrote, "but no longer; 'oo hungry to be finicky—just shovel in the chow and trowl because there isn't more."

On completion of training at a San Diego air base, Howard Paul, machinist 3rd class, figured he was pretty good. On moving up to Port Angeles, Wash.,

however, Howard found his training quite inadequate, because in the air a flyer makes only one mistake—maybe his first, certainly his last, he said. "The old-timers want only the best with them when they fly, and I surely am not that yet." Paul says his training continues under actual war conditions, and he has hopes of some day going up in a bomber in company with battle-tried veterans.

### Shopping News Chapel Notes—G. E. Mitchell, Jr.

In a recent letter from the chapel's resident at the Union Printers Home, Park Pattison inclosed a clipping from one of Colorado Springs' papers picturing the Home's so-called "Seabees." This particular unit supplants those who were called into war work or other fields of endeavor, brought about by the shortage of essential help. Duties of these "Seabees" revolve around the medical staff, headed by Dr. Briskman. Among some of the duties are attending to patients unable to fully care for themselves, wheel chair duty, and other such duties as the doctor may require. All of the work is done by volunteers who rate a special insignia. Those shown in the picture are: Park W. Pattison, San Francisco; H. F. Hirsch, St. Louis; A. F. Ruhland, Buffalo; T. J. Flood, Toronto; O. E. George, Fort Worth; Louis Sporkin, Philadelphia; B. L. Grubb, Bartlesville; F. L. Loomis, Baton Rouge; Mrs. V. Darrow, Chicago; Miss Inez Godiman, St. Petersburg; H. McPoland, Atlantic City; William J. Zeyen, Washington, D. C.; L. C. Christenson, Seattle, and A. M. Maddison, Cincinnati.

Friends of Lloyd Hudson Nesbit will be pleased to hear that he is doing well; each succeeding X-ray picture shows a progressive improvement which, if continued, will put Lloyd back in circulation in the not too distant future.

Lieutenant Ross A. Sieh, former of the *Shopping News* chapel, but more recently Intertype representative in Sacramento and contiguous territory, called upon his former chapel mates last Tuesday, immediately prior to Ross's departure for duty "somewhere in the Pacific." Ross is an officer in the Army's air corps weather forecasting division. He enlisted as aviation cadet in Sacramento, December 2, 1941, was assigned to training in Grand Rapids, Mich.; from here he was sent to Frederick, Okla., for advanced training, and arrived here recently from that point. Those wishing to contact Ross may do so by addressing him at APO 12574A, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.

Fred W. Smith, a former colonel in the regular army, now a Marine, writes us from Ewa, Oahu; this is a suburb of Honolulu, much like Burlingame is to San Francisco. Fred is in charge of training, odd work, ballistics, and general conditioning of the young men sent from the several points of embarkation on the mainland.

Most of us think nothing of spending 15 cents or more for a package of cigarettes for ourselves, and rightly so. But how many of us realize that an even smaller donation (per month) can mean so much more for us when we need help and care of our health? Let all of us lay up for ourselves and those now in need of help and assistance an infinitesimal monthly contribution of 10 cents by casting our individual vote for the Home Proposition on Tuesday, November 30. Thanks.

### Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Final plans for the November tournament at Sharp Park on Sunday, the 28th, were made by the board of directors last Monday. The schedule includes 18 holes medal at handicap for War Stamp awards and a hole-in-one contest for golf ball awards. Identical awards are made in each of the three member-flights and the guest flight, and the hole-in-one contest is open to members and guests on an equal basis.

There also will be the playoff for the Cullenward Trophy. The final list of eligible players in the latter contest follows: Arthur Barlesi, Ronald Cameron, Al Cantor, Joe Chaudet, Jess Conaway, Wayne Dye, Paul Gallagher; Larry Gallick, Frank Smith, Robert Smith, J. Tappendooroff, Alston Teel, Howard Watson and Charles White. These fourteen will play in the regular tournament and when the final scores are computed the low net man of this group will win possession of the trophy for one year.

The handicap committee of the board at its meeting on Monday night decided that in future Art Crebassa, who used to compete with a 30 handicap



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in the guest flight, will now have to shoot to a 24; and A. J. Jones will have to play to a 19 handicap instead of 22.

All in all, the plans are for a fine wind-up tournament on November 28. Greens fees are the usual Municipal Course fees, and your monthly card, if you have one, is, of course, good. The usual 50-cent entry fee will prevail, and tee-time is 10:30 sharp.

Do you need transportation? Do you have room to spare for someone who needs a ride? If you are in either category, a call to the secretary (Bayview 0793) will help bring the two groups together. He can be reached Friday or Saturday afternoons.

Don't fail to make this November tournament. It will be the last get-together of 1943, as no tournament will be held in December. So get some guests together and come on out.

## Mailer Notes

By LERO J. SMITH

Mailers' Union No. 18 will meet in their monthly session at the Labor Temple next Sunday.

Arthur ("Bonny") Mitchell of Los Angeles Mailers' Union was a last week's visitor in this city. "Bonny", at one time, was quite active in mailer affairs. For the past several years he has been a deputy sheriff of Los Angeles county. Though not active at the trade, he still maintains an interest in mailer affairs.

## Radio Tubes Supply Shrinks

Radio tubes are just gadgets we replace once in a while to keep the news, noise and nuisance coming into our homes. When the set sounds funny or fails to sound at all we usually go around the corner and buy new tubes.

The armed forces, however, are using now about all the radio tubes which are manufactured, and while last year 55,000,000 tubes were replaced in domestic sets, there will be only 18,000,000 available next year.

There is a problem here which merits the attention of the experts, says the I.L.N.S., and further observes: "Hitler confiscates radio sets so that his people can't get the news about what is happening to his armies. He doesn't want them to get the bad news. But if because of a shortage of tubes American listeners can't operate their sets, we'll be in about the same position as the German people."

## SATISFIED WORKERS BEST PRODUCERS

Satisfied workers make the best producers, the War Manpower Commission reports. Citing results of an industrial survey, the commission said it found that where morale among workers is good, production is high, and that the reverse is true where workers have unsettled grievances.

## RAINY DAY MOTORIST VISION

Many motorists have probably noticed that their headlamps do not seem to be nearly as brilliant when driving in the rain as they should be. The trouble is due to the diffusion of the rain-drops that collect on the glass, the California State Automobile Association points out, explaining that each rain-drop acts at a tiny lens, and the rays are reflected off into every other direction except the right one. If the headlamp glasses are wiped with a rag that has been moistened with glycerine, the rain will not collect in drops, but will spread evenly over the glass, and will not affect the lights to any great extent.

Have you donated blood to the Blood Bank?



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# Help Put the War Chest "Over the Top"

An appeal to A.F.L. unions to help the San Francisco War Chest reach its \$3,973,525 goal by Thanksgiving was issued this week by State Senator John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council and a member of the Chest's board of directors representing labor.

"It is my earnest hope that every local union affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council will do its share to help the War Chest go over the top by Thanksgiving," Senator Shelley's statement says. "Organized labor of San Francisco is pledged to support this campaign. I appeal to all unions which have not yet adopted a union plan of giving to do so as quickly as possible."



Your contribution to the San Francisco War Chest campaign, now in progress, will help to place a child of a war-plant working mother in the safety of a nursery.

illness. Overcrowded living conditions create the need for more recreational facilities at Chest neighborhood centers.

Group activities for young war workers, especially boys in the 17 to 19 age group, will help to stabilize them in their jobs, Chest officials believe. An experimental plan of Community Chest group activities is being worked out at Hunter's Point with funds supplied by the Chest.

"Organized labor with its contributions to the Chest and its service on Chest committees and boards can help San Francisco solve these serious wartime problems," Senator Shelley stated.

## Labor Council Election

At the special election held last Friday night to fill two vacancies on the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, the successful candidates, in the field of four, were Hazel O'Brien of Waitresses No. 48 and Andy Ahern of Garment Cutters No. 45. Stanley Isaacs of Elevator Operators No. 117, one of the original nominees, withdrew from the contest, and his name did not appear on the ballot.

## ADVICE TO CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

Patrons of gift, novelty, souvenir and bric-a-brac shops were warned this week to compare quoted prices with ceiling prices to prevent overcharges. The warning came from the Office of Price Administration, which revealed that reports had reached it that many such shops were taking advantage of Christmas shoppers by violating ceiling prices. The public was advised to ask for the ceiling price list before making purchases.

Have you donated blood to the Blood Bank?

## Refer to Your Favorite Restaurant

Egg prices will drop from 1 to 2 cents beginning November 22, O.P.A. District Director Francis Carroll announced this week.

New "market basket" prices for butter, lowering the ceiling from 2 to 3 cents, became effective Tuesday.

The lower egg prices, Director Carroll said, will be followed by a decline in egg prices from week to week as the seasonal supply increases.

"Do not be too severe upon the errors of people, but reclaim them by enlightening them."—Thomas Jefferson.

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## S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
Headquarters Phone Market 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, November 12, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Credentials**—Referred to the organizing committee: Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen No. 2559—William Hartig.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Friday, November 12.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined, and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: William Steinkamp, Bartenders No. 41; Ben Damonte, Sanitary Drivers No. 350; Domingo Casadella, Waiters No. 30.

**Communications**—Filed: Congressman Welch, acknowledging receipt of our letter inclosing resolution regarding increase in the amounts of annuities to retired railroad employees, and promising his support. Molly Minudri, secretary, Council of Municipal Employees of San Francisco, acknowledging receipt of our letter of October 21 regarding charter amendments, and stating that their organization will be most pleased to co-operate with the Council in this regard.

**San Francisco War Chest Campaign**: Jewelers No. 36, inclosing \$10 donation. S. F. Municipal Parks Employees No. 311 state that collections have been made through their employers. Theatrical Employees No. B-18 have pledged \$50 per month.

**Bills** were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

**Referred to the Officers**: Communication from Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A, asking the assistance of the Council, and that its officers be present at an important meeting of the Board of Education in the Civic Auditorium on Tuesday, November 16, at 4 p. m.

**Referred to the Executive Committee**: A resolution submitted by J. K. Field, business representative of

Steam Fitters No. 509, relative to collective bargaining agreements and insurance.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held Monday, November 8.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of Coopers No. 65, asking a wage increase for their members now employed in the George Windeler Tank Company, 2201 Jerrold avenue; present were officers of the Coopers' Union; your committee recommends approval of the increase, with advice to the union that if they cannot come to an agreement with the employers they are to make application to the Regional War Labor Board for increases on the basis of removing existing inequalities. Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Secretary O'Connell read the report of Delegate Daniel P. Haggerty, who represented the Council at the sixty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Boston, opening on October 4.

Brother Hugo Ernst, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, addressed the Council, reciting conditions prevailing throughout the country.

The election committee made its report, stating that 192 votes were cast to fill two vacancies on the executive committee and announced the following result: Andy Ahern 107, George Allen 49, Hazel O'Brien 145, William Perry 80. The chair announced that those receiving the highest number of votes were declared elected; it was so ordered. The secretary reported having cast one vote for Anthony Ballerini, unopposed for member of the law and legislative committee. The chair declared Brother Ballerini elected a member of said committee.

**New Business**—Motion made that B. Mirsky & Son, 468 Third street, be taken off the Council's "We Don't Patronize" list; carried. It was moved that the Council petition those in charge of ship launchings have a ship named after the late Brother Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; motion adopted.

Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

**Receipts**, \$860.00; **disbursements**, \$361.44.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### LARGE VOTE FOR UNIONIZATION

An election among employees of the Auburn Button Works, Inc., Auburn, N. Y., to choose a collective bargaining representative resulted in 451 votes for the A.F.L. Button Workers' Union, to 35 votes for "no union."

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Keary.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.

Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.  
Sherwin-William Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.

*Time* and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

## Culinary Workers' State Board in Special Session

The executive board of the State Council of Culinary Workers and Bartenders' Unions held a special meeting at the Clift hotel in San Francisco on Sunday, November 7. Under normal conditions a convention is held annually, but such a gathering was deemed inadvisable this year, and in lieu thereof the secretaries of local unions were asked to attend the executive board meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer Hugo Ernst of the international union was in attendance and advised the delegates regarding general affairs of the organization, discussing in particular moves which are being made in various quarters to again foist a prohibition law on the country.

Two new vice-presidents of the State Council were elected to succeed incumbents who have enlisted in the armed services of their country. The vice-presidents named were Peter George in District No. 1, San Diego, who succeeds Sol Friedman, and Joseph King of Eureka in District No. 14. The latter district has been evolved in a change made from the former districting.

The meeting protested to the State Board of Equalization against a reported statement by Board Member Bonelli that he favored continuation, after the end of the war, of the 12 o'clock closing law for taverns. It was also decided to wage vigorous campaigns wherever moves are made for so-called "local option" on the sale of liquor.

The State Council is beginning an early drive for registration of members of its affiliated unions as voters, preparatory to the 1944 elections, and as a practical and effective move to that end the membership hereafter will be required to present the proper evidence of being registered voters before their union dues will be accepted.

### President's Order on Discrimination

In a letter to the Attorney General, the President has overruled the Controller General's opinion and has declared that the order directing Federal Procurement Agencies to write into war contracts clauses forbidding discrimination in hiring because of race, creed, color, or national origin, is mandatory and not permissive.

The Controller General had ruled that such an order was directive, and not mandatory. This matter was definitely cleared up by the President's letter to the Attorney General. The President also stated that he realized the hesitancy of the Controller General to withhold payments on government contracts in which such provisions had not been included, and that he therefore wished "to make it perfectly clear that these provisions are mandatory and should be included in all government contracts." The President ruled further that "the order should be so construed by all government contracting agencies."

### Official Election Figures

The official count of balloting in the municipal election of November 2, announced by Registrar Cameron King, gave the following figures:

Mayor—Roger D. Lapham, 91,210; George R. Reilly, 58,163; Angelo J. Rossi, 47,798; Chester R. MacPhee, 20,502.

Supervisors (six successful candidates)—Dewey Mead, 119,334; Fred W. Meyer, 112,084; Arthur M. Brown, Jr., 112,048; Jesse Colman, 103,100; Edward T. Mancuso, 93,073; John J. Sullivan, 91,348.

Confirmation of Richard E. Doyle as member of the school board—Yes, 70,339; No, 71,696.

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## War Labor Board Sustains A.F.L. Unions

Following its long-established policy of giving praise where it belongs and speaking out frankly and critically when it is necessary, the California State Federation of Labor is just as happy to commend the National War Labor Board for unanimously ordering the union shop clause to be retained in a contract between the Weber Showcase and Fixture Company of Los Angeles and local unions in that city of Sheet Metal Workers, Refrigeration Fitters, Welders and Apprentices; Brotherhood of Painters, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as was, last week, to offer constructive criticism of certain procedures of the board.

### Case a Year Old

The case against the Weber Company has been dragging for over a year and came up before the National Board at a meeting in San Francisco, where Secretary C. J. Haggerty, of the California State Federation of Labor; Lloyd Mashburn, acting secretary of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, and Joseph Cambiano, international representative of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, appeared in behalf of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, representing the unions involved.

The opinion issued by the National Board, and written by Dean Wayne L. Morse, ordered employees, who were hired by the company during a period in which the company claimed it was not bound by the union shop clause, to become members of the union in good standing within two weeks.

### Board Reaffirms Position

In issuing this decision, which is of great importance to labor, the board reaffirmed its position on this vital question as established in numerous previous cases, a number of which were cited by Dean Morse.

Claiming that the union shop clause and the contract were terminated when the union asked for a reopening of the contract, under a provision giving either party the right to serve notice of a desire to "modify, amend or terminate it," the Weber Company refused to recognize the unions as the bargaining agency for all of the employees, and hired many new ones without making it necessary for them to join the union. The board found that the record showed the unions' intent to have been to modify and amend rather than to terminate the contract.

### Employees Augmented

In his opinion, Dean Morse stated that the board was aware of the company having hired in recent months a large number of employees who did not become union members. Formerly employing only about 650 men, and producing fixtures, the Weber Company has doubled the number of its employees and now manufactures airplane wings, parts, and ship-fitting parts.

The board's decision made it strikingly clear that the hiring of new employees did not justify the board's setting aside a union shop clause which it found had never expired.

"If the War Labor Board should order modification of the union shop clause at this time simply because of the fact that the company has gone ahead and hired a large number of non-union employees, the board would be guilty of sanctioning an employer technique aimed at evading union shop clauses in existing contracts," Dean Morse said. "Such a decision on the part of the board would protect all of those employers who would like to take advantage of the no-strike agreement to evade their obligations under

a union shop clause which they agreed to when unions were free to strike in order to obtain a union shop. The board has made clear, over and over again, that it will not permit itself to be used by employers who seek to gain such ends.

### Company's Obligation

"The company in this case knew or should have known that it had no right under its contractual commitments with these unions to hire non-union members. It went about doing so on the pretext that it was no longer obligated to hire union employees because of its allegation that the union's notice to modify certain portions of the old contract had the effect of terminating that contract. \* \* \* It is unfortunate that the company has hired such a large number of non-union employees, in direct violation of its contractual obligations to the union. However, fortunately for those employees, there is a great labor shortage in the Los Angeles area, and if they do not not care to join the union they will undoubtedly have little difficulty in securing jobs elsewhere. The fact that the company may lose their services is unfortunate but not nearly as unfortunate as the situation would be if the company were allowed to defeat the legitimate rights of the union in the manner it has attempted to in this case. \* \* \*

With this decision, the Los Angeles Building Trades Council feels gratified over its long-drawn-out fight to enforce the union shop clause with this recalcitrant employer, not only for the specific victory achieved, but for the greater protection to unionism that this decision affords.

## Rolph, On Japanese Problem

In the House last week, Representative Rolph of San Francisco stated as follows: "The Japanese demonstration at Tule Lake reveals once again how deep-seated is the problem facing the United States. Repeatedly, congressmen from the Far West have been calling attention to this serious issue. I have stated over and over that the overwhelming sentiment in California is, 'Now that the Japanese are evacuated from our State, we want them kept out.'

"This latest outrageous Japanese activity is further evidence the question affects not only the Pacific Coast. Every man, woman and child in the republic is involved.

"Representative Henry M. Jackson of Everett, Wash., now loyally serving with the armed forces, introduced House Resolution 132, asking for a special committee to study and find out the best solution of the whole affair.

"The Jackson resolution is pending before the Rules Committee. What are we waiting for? The special committee should be at work now. It is of paramount importance. I urge every member of the House to give earnest consideration to this legislation."

### FORMER N.Y.A. HEAD

Aubrey Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration, is the new director of organization for the National Farmers' Union for eastern and southern States, President James G. Patton of the National Farmers' Union announced.

## Enlist School Children in Salvaging of Waste Paper

With the appointment of Dr. A. J. Cloud, president of San Francisco Junior College, as chairman of the drive, the San Francisco Civilian War Council is now engaged in an organized effort to salvage waste newspapers and magazines, in co-operation with the appeal of the National War Production Board.

Up to the present time, suppliers of waste newspapers and magazines have just been able to take care of mill requirements generally on the Pacific Coast. The nation as a whole, however, is confronted with an alarming scarcity of waste paper on account of wood pulp shortage.

Tremendous demand for containers and other products of waste paper from the Army and domestic users has caused this unprecedented demand. It is pointed out that waste newspapers and magazines are needed to manufacture containers carrying food, ammunition and equipment shipped overseas, for the manufacture of bomb bands, shell protectors, airplane signals, parachute flares and ammunition chests.

Selection of Dr. Cloud to head the local Salvage for Victory drive was recommended because of the active part school children are to take in the collection. The Camp Fire Girls, the Boy Scouts and the Junior A.W.V.S. also are enlisted in the campaign.

Householders are advised to tie their bundles securely with string and then call Salvage for Victory (Exbrook 0650) or to get in touch with their junk gatherer.

Boy Scouts are advised to keep in touch with their scoutmasters. The Cub Pack and the senior groups, Sea Scouts, Air Scouts and Explorer Scouts also are aiding the project. Campfire Girls are instructed to have their bundles deposited at Camp headquarters, 325 Arguello boulevard. The drive will continue until February 15.

## Red Cross Will Send Messages

Birth announcements may be sent to servicemen through the facilities of the American Red Cross home service, where regular expeditionary force (E.F.M.) message service is not available, it is announced. If commercial channels for communication are open through E.F.M. service but a family is unable to pay the cost of the message, local Red Cross chapters are authorized to assume the expense.

Information regarding points to which E.F.M. messages may be sent may be obtained from local chapters of Red Cross or from local telegraph offices.

In cases of serious illness, death or other extreme emergency, a message may be sent through Red Cross to be delivered by the field director at the post where the serviceman is stationed, regardless of availability of E.F.M. service. Due to communication difficulties in the combat areas, no guarantee of the delivery of these messages can be made, however. All messages to be transmitted through Red Cross channels should be sent through the local chapter.

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## Haggerty Submits Report On Convention of A.F.L.

Daniel P. Haggerty, who represented the San Francisco Labor Council at the 1943 convention of the American Federation of Labor, submitted his official report to the Council at its meeting last Friday evening.

After relating the order of the opening ceremonies and the participants therein he referred to President William Green's reply to the welcoming addresses as follows:

### President Green's Address

"President Green called attention to the astounding contributions to America's War effort by organized labor, and revealed the astonishing comparison between casualties among American workers on the home front and the casualties thus far suffered by the nation's armed forces on the battle fronts. He showed that while military casualties total 105,205, including 20,104 dead, there have been 80,000 workers killed in industrial accidents since Pearl Harbor, and 7,000,000 injured.

"This was the American Federation of Labor's answer to those who have viciously and maliciously sought to belittle and smear the sacrifice and service rendered by the American workers in this war.

### Notice to Business Leaders

"President Green concluded his address with an eloquent plea for an immediate attack on post-war problems, domestic and foreign. He served notice on business leaders that they must have confidence in America or America will lose confidence in them. He called on private industry to be prepared to move swiftly and boldly to swing over to peace production the moment the last gun is fired in the war, because millions of workers now engaged in war industries and millions of young men now serving in the armed forces will need jobs."

Delegate Haggerty then listed the guest speakers who addressed the convention and referred in particular to the address of Commander Warren Atherton of the American Legion and President Green's reply thereto.

### Particular Subjects Noted

Special subjects which Delegate Haggerty reported upon at some length included the resolution, which he had been instructed to introduce, relating to blood tests for new members coming into labor organizations; the case of the United Mine Workers; the return of the International Association of Machinists to affiliation with the A.F.L.; and the reports made on peace negotiations with the C.I.O., and on the National War Labor Board. On each of the above-mentioned subjects the report to the Labor Council told of the action taken by the convention thereon. Delegate Haggerty stated in the report that he felt that in view of the fact that the LABOR CLARION presented a very complete report of the convention in several issues, it did not seem necessary to repeat it in making his official report.

### Expresses Appreciation

In conclusion he stated: "The opportunity given me to participate in the deliberations of this most important convention was a stimulating experience, and I wish to thank the officers and delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council for the honor of representing them."

"Great thoughts, like great deeds, need no trumpet."—*The War Cry.*

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## BLAMES EMPLOYERS

The 48-hour week, ordered in the Newark, N. J., area by the War Manpower Commission August 23, has failed to solve the manpower shortage in war plants and other essential industries, Thomas F. Costello, W.M.C. area director said on October 22. He charged refusal on the part of many employers to co-operate as being responsible for the failure of the plan. The hiring of women is also not up to expectations, he said.

## FREE CLASSES FOR ADULTS

Beginning shorthand classes for adult men and women will start December 6 and continue for ten weeks at the Adams School-Adult Center, 750 Eddy street. The faculty for each of the various subjects taught at the Adams Center is chosen from men and women in the school department experienced in their fields. Adult San Franciscans find that they can learn easily at no cost to them the very things they have always longed to know, and in daytime hours suited to their convenience. The wide variety of classes includes beginning, intermediate and advanced courses in shorthand, bookkeeping, calculating machines, typing, comptometer, office practice, business arithmetic, business English, English for foreigners, lip reading and other subjects.

## Government Interference In Bargaining Denounced

Government interference in collective bargaining between unions and employers was denounced in an address at Chicago before the third biennial convention of the United Automobile Workers (A.F.L.) by John Murphy, New England director of organization for the American Federation of Labor.

Approximately 300 delegates, representing around 50,000 workers, were in attendance at the convention.

"All we of labor ask is the right to sit down around a table with our employers and negotiate an agreement," Murphy declared. "We think we are capable of carrying out these negotiations."

Hitting hard at "incentive pay" and bonus plans, Ivan Cary, retiring international president, in his report to the convention, said that the union's experience with them, "especially during depression years, was in general very unsatisfactory."

"The stabilization division of the War Labor Board," he said, "operates under the theory that an increase in take-home earnings through the approval of a wage increase is inflationary, but that increased earnings through piece-work speed-up are not inflationary. This theory is hard to understand, and we prefer to continue our drive to increase hourly rates rather than change the method of pay."

Cary asserted that "all of our members are producing all they can, regardless of the method of pay, consistent with quality workmanship and good health."

## Teamsters' Union Bore Brunt in Stockton Case

In the Happy Home Dairy case in Stockton, recently decided by the State Supreme Court, the Teamsters' Union, No. 439, of that city was the original and directly interested party. The report in the LABOR CLARION two weeks ago dwelt particularly upon the fact that the labor journal—which had published the full story of the dispute and of the action of the Labor Council in declaring the dairy unfair—had been within its rights.

### Reverse Jury Verdict

The Supreme Court reversed a verdict of a jury in Stockton, for \$12,500 in favor of the dairy, against the Stockton Teamsters' Union, No. 439, and the Stockton Central Labor Council. Five years of litigation had ensued, at great expense to the Teamsters' organization, but full vindication came to the union in the Supreme Court decision.

It will be recalled from the previous report on the case, that the dairy operated under a union contract with the Teamsters. This contract included a clause stating that "no employee shall be required or allowed to make any agreement, written or oral, in conflict with the contract."

### Placed on "Unfair" List

Notwithstanding such provision the company changed over to a so-called "vendor system" and refused to guarantee the minimum contract wages to the drivers. Efforts at settlement failed and the union had the employer placed on the "unfair" list by the Central Labor Council. A report of the controversy then appeared in the Stockton labor journal, in which report it was stated that the employer had violated his contract.

The employer, claiming non-violation of contract, filed an action for libel, demanded a jury trial and was able to procure a judgment for \$12,500. The appeal of this judgment has been fought through the courts until the above decision was given by the Supreme Court.

### Violation of Contract

Of significance in the decision is the fact that the court found that the union spoke the truth, in that the change-over to the "vendor system" was a violation of the contract, and that through the columns of the labor journal it was privileged to make the report and comment on the employer's activities.

The Supreme Court gave complete vindication to William J. Conboy, representative of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who was in charge of the union's affairs at the time.

The case as affecting the Teamsters' Union was handled throughout by James F. Galliano, well known Oakland attorney.

"The wealth of society is its stock of productive labor."—*Sir James Macintosh.*

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